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New Mexico Labor Market Review

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Governor

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HIGHLIGHTS - May 1994

...Total nonagricultural employment, at 655,700 in May, is some 29,700 jobs or 4.7 percent higher than its year ago level.

...Construction continues to lead all major industry groups in the rate of job growth by adding 5,400 workers for substantial 15.3 percent growth over the year.

...Total nonfarm payroll employment in the Albuquerque area is up by 13,200 or 4.6 percent from one year ago.

...The May 1994 seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in New Mexico was 5.5 percent, up a slight three tenths of a point from the 5.2 percent rate that held in April, March and February, but down substantially from 5.9 percent in January.

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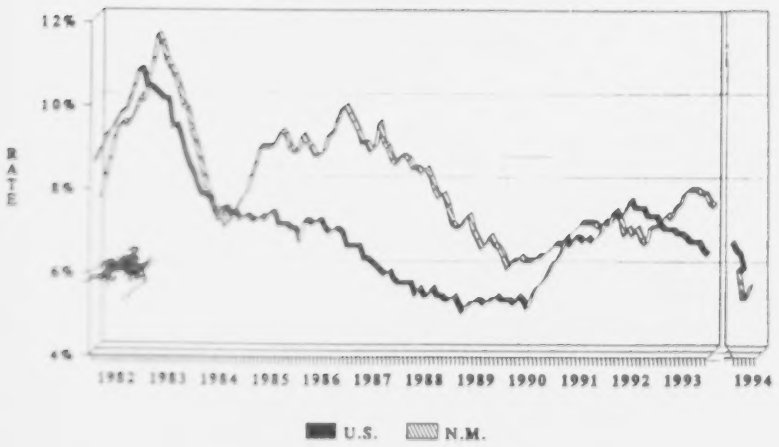
Unemployment Rates
Seasonally Adjusted



Beginning in January 1994, the U.S. and all state's labor force estimates are based on a totally redesigned household survey and collection methodology. These improvements in the Current Population Survey (CPS) however mean that the 1994 estimates are not comparable with labor force estimates produced prior to January as illustrated in the adjoining graph.

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New Mexico Department of LABOR

Labor Force Estimates
(Household Survey Based)

United States
(in thousands)

	Prel. May 1994	Revised Apr. 1994	Change From Apr. 1994	Percent Change From Apr. '94
Civilian Labor Force	130,602	129,682	+920	+0.7%
Employment	122,946	121,604	+1,342	+1.1%
Unemployment	7,656	8,078	-422	-5.2%
Rate	5.9%	6.2%		
Rate (seasonally adjusted)	6.0%	6.4%		

New Mexico

The May 1994 seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in New Mexico was 5.5 percent, up a slight three tenths of a point from the 5.2 percent rate that held in April, March and February, but down substantially from 5.9 percent in January. New Mexico's low unemployment rate is due to strong employment growth, especially in the goods-producing sectors. Underlying New Mexico's economic strength is a confluence of favorable national factors, especially the low interest rate structure fostered by national monetary policy. Interest rates affect such sectors as investment in business equipment, residential construction, and the purchase of consumer durables, such as cars. The Intel construction project, located in Rio Rancho in the Albuquerque MSA, can be attributed in part to the favorable impact of low interest rates, since semiconductors are used in computers, a major factor in business equipment investment. Another favorable factor in the current strength of the semiconductor industry is the fairly low value of the US dollar relative to other major currencies, which encourages exports. The Intel project, according to published reports, is employing around 3,400 workers during the construction of the new manufacturing units. After construction is completed, in mid-1995, some 2,400 additional manufacturing workers will be hired at the plant. Residential construction has been boosted by relatively low mortgage rates, now near 8.2 percent, which can also be attributed to the low interest rate structure. The low mortgage rates have contributed to a growth rate in employment by general building contractors in New Mexico of 17 percent over the last year. Finally, oil prices have risen in recent months and are expected to stabilize in the $18 per bbl. range, contributing to increased employment in oil exploration activity in the southeastern part of the state.

The New Mexico seasonally adjusted unemployment rate continues its trend below the comparable U.S. rate throughout 1994. The U.S. seasonally adjusted rate in January was 6.7 percent, 6.5 percent in February and March, 6.4 percent in April and 6.0 percent in May. This run of New Mexico unemployment rates below the national average agrees with New Mexico's nonagricultural job growth strength. New Mexico job growth in May was 4.7 percent over the year or roughly twice the national rate.

	Prel. May 1994	Revised Apr. 1994	Change From Apr. 1994	Percent Change From Apr. '94
Civilian Labor Force	783,200	786,300	-3,100	-0.4%
Employment	740,900	745,700	-4,800	-0.6%
Unemployment	42,300	40,600	+1,700	+4.2%
Rate	5.4%	5.2%		
Rate (seasonally adjusted)	5.5%	5.2%		

Albuquerque MSA 1/

The Albuquerque MSA's unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) increased half of a percentage point to 4.0 percent in May 1994. The redefined MSA, now including Valencia and Sandoval Counties as well as Bernalillo County, placed 29th in a ranking of unemployment rates among New Mexico's Counties and MSA's. The Santa Fe MSA had the second lowest unemployment rate at 3.2 percent, while the Las Cruces MSA ranked 11th at 7.2 percent. De Baca County had the lowest unemployment rate at 3.0 percent. Luna County continued to post the highest unemployment rate at 22.1 percent.

	Prel. May 1994	Revised Apr. 1994	Change From Apr. 1994	Percent Change From Apr. '94
Civilian Labor Force	339,200	338,500	+700	+0.2%
Employment	325,700	326,700	-1,000	-0.3%
Unemployment	13,500	11,800	+1,700	+14.4%
Rate	4.0%	3.5%		
Rate (seasonally adjusted)	4.0%	3.8%		

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates 1/

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	PRELIMINARY MAY 1994				REVISED APRIL 1994				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	783,155	740,890	42,265	5.4%	786,316	745,731	40,585	5.2%	-3,161	-4,841	1,680	-0.4%	-0.6%	4.1%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	339,281	325,748	13,533	4.0%	338,465	326,657	11,808	3.5%	816	-909	1,725	0.2%	-0.3%	14.6%
Bernalillo	282,194	271,148	11,046	3.9%	281,545	271,905	9,640	3.4%	649	-757	1,406	0.2%	-0.3%	14.6%
Sandoval	34,478	33,030	1,448	4.2%	34,467	33,122	1,345	3.9%	11	-92	103	0.0%	-0.3%	7.7%
Valencia	22,608	21,570	1,038	4.6%	22,452	21,630	822	3.7%	156	-60	216	0.7%	-0.3%	26.3%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	64,328	59,710	4,618	7.2%	64,427	59,843	4,584	7.1%	-99	-133	34	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.7%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	75,516	73,104	2,412	3.2%	75,749	73,507	2,242	3.0%	-233	-403	170	-0.3%	-0.5%	7.6%
Catron	1,151	1,022	129	11.2%	1,156	994	162	14.0%	-5	28	-33	-0.4%	2.8%	-20.4%
Chaves	24,116	22,910	1,206	5.0%	24,211	23,086	1,125	4.6%	-95	-176	81	-0.4%	-0.8%	7.2%
Cibola	9,042	8,320	722	8.0%	9,195	8,469	726	7.9%	-153	-149	-4	-1.7%	-1.8%	-0.6%
Colfax	6,559	6,181	378	5.8%	6,597	6,194	403	6.1%	-38	-13	-25	-0.6%	-0.2%	-6.2%
Curry	18,826	17,959	867	4.6%	19,119	18,207	912	4.8%	-293	-248	-45	-1.5%	-1.4%	-4.9%
De Baca	1,024	993	31	3.0%	1,010	969	41	4.1%	14	24	-10	1.4%	2.5%	-24.4%
Eddy	23,028	21,358	1,670	7.3%	23,252	21,731	1,521	6.5%	-224	-373	149	-1.0%	-1.7%	9.8%
Grant	11,903	11,155	748	6.3%	12,013	11,361	652	5.4%	-110	-206	96	-0.9%	-1.8%	14.7%
Guadalupe	1,817	1,655	162	8.9%	1,838	1,680	158	8.6%	-21	-25	4	-1.1%	-1.5%	2.5%
Harding	575	520	55	9.6%	560	528	32	5.7%	15	-8	23	2.7%	-1.5%	71.9%
Hidalgo	3,136	2,974	162	5.2%	3,138	3,010	128	4.1%	-2	-36	34	-0.1%	-1.2%	26.6%
Lea	25,578	24,000	1,578	6.2%	25,850	24,466	1,384	5.4%	-272	-466	194	-1.1%	-1.9%	14.0%
Lincoln	6,487	6,215	272	4.2%	6,488	6,167	321	4.9%	-1	48	-49	0.0%	0.8%	-15.3%
Luna	9,051	7,048	2,003	22.1%	9,191	6,970	2,221	24.2%	-140	78	-218	-1.5%	1.1%	-9.8%
McKinley	25,461	23,750	1,711	6.7%	25,847	24,343	1,504	5.8%	-386	-593	207	-1.5%	-2.4%	13.8%
Mora	1,575	1,318	257	16.3%	1,666	1,328	338	20.3%	-91	-10	-81	-5.5%	-0.8%	-24.0%
Otero	20,188	19,015	1,173	5.8%	20,577	19,281	1,296	6.3%	-389	-266	-123	-1.9%	-1.4%	-9.5%
Quay	4,949	4,693	256	5.2%	5,017	4,714	303	6.0%	-68	-21	-47	-1.4%	-0.4%	-15.5%
Rio Arriba	15,732	14,344	1,388	8.8%	16,116	14,504	1,612	10.0%	-384	-160	-224	-2.4%	-1.1%	-13.9%
Roosevelt	8,186	7,904	282	3.4%	8,083	7,780	303	3.7%	103	124	-21	1.3%	1.6%	-6.9%
San Juan	43,609	40,138	3,471	8.0%	44,232	40,770	3,462	7.8%	-623	-632	9	-1.4%	-1.6%	0.3%
San Miguel	11,621	11,003	618	5.3%	11,777	11,090	687	5.8%	-156	-87	-69	-1.3%	-0.8%	-10.0%
Sierra	3,628	3,467	161	4.4%	3,615	3,455	160	4.4%	13	12	1	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%
Socorro	6,936	6,556	380	5.5%	7,028	6,603	425	6.0%	-92	-47	-45	-1.3%	-0.7%	-10.6%
Taos	13,071	11,391	1,680	12.9%	13,432	11,671	1,761	13.1%	-361	-280	-81	-2.7%	-2.4%	-4.6%
Torrance	4,714	4,463	251	5.3%	4,679	4,432	247	5.3%	35	31	4	0.7%	0.7%	1.6%
Union	2,067	1,975	92	4.5%	1,991	1,922	69	3.5%	76	53	23	3.8%	2.8%	33.3%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

May and April Unemployment Rates in New Mexico (highest to lowest)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

AREAS	PREL 1994 RANKING	MAY 1994 RATE
LUNA	1	22.1%
MORA	2	16.3%
TAOS	3	12.9%
CATRON	4	11.2%
HARDING	5	9.6%
GUADALUPE	6	8.9%
RIO ARRIBA	7	8.8%
SAN JUAN	8	8.0%
CIBOLA	8	8.0%
EDDY	10	7.3%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	11	7.2%
MCKINLEY	12	6.7%
GRANT	13	6.3%
LEA	14	6.2%
OTERO	15	5.8%
COLFAX	15	5.8%
SOCORRO	17	5.5%
STATEWIDE		**5.4%**
TORRANCE	18	5.3%
SAN MIGUEL	18	5.3%
QUAY	20	5.2%
HIDALGO	20	5.2%
CHAVES	22	5.0%
VALENCIA	23	4.6%
CURRY	23	4.6%
UNION	25	4.5%
SIERRA	26	4.4%
LINCOLN	27	4.2%
SANDOVAL	27	4.2%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	29	4.0%
BERNALILLO	30	3.9%
ROOSEVELT	31	3.4%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	32	3.2%
DE BACA	33	3.0%

AREAS	REVISED 1994 RANKING	APRIL 1994 RATE
LUNA	1	24.2%
MORA	2	20.3%
CATRON	3	14.0%
TAOS	4	13.1%
RIO ARRIBA	5	10.0%
GUADALUPE	6	8.6%
CIBOLA	7	7.9%
SAN JUAN	8	7.8%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	9	7.1%
EDDY	10	6.5%
OTERO	11	6.3%
COLFAX	12	6.1%
SOCORRO	13	6.0%
QUAY	13	6.0%
MCKINLEY	15	5.8%
SAN MIGUEL	15	5.8%
HARDING	17	5.7%
LEA	18	5.4%
GRANT	18	5.4%
TORRANCE	20	5.3%
STATEWIDE		**5.2%**
LINCOLN	21	4.9%
CURRY	22	4.8%
CHAVES	23	4.6%
SIERRA	24	4.4%
HIDALGO	25	4.1%
DE BACA	25	4.1%
SANDOVAL	27	3.9%
VALENCIA	28	3.7%
ROOSEVELT	28	3.7%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	30	3.5%
UNION	30	3.5%
BERNALILLO	32	3.4%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	33	3.0%

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties
2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Dona Ana County
3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe & Los Alamos Counties

New Mexico
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer Survey Based)

Nonagricultural employment in New Mexico continued its upward trend in May with a seasonally adjusted increase of 1,800 jobs or 0.3 percent, according to preliminary estimates. The May gain was the seventeenth consecutive monthly increase in New Mexico's seasonally adjusted nonag. employment, going back to January of 1993. Construction was up substantially more than its usual springtime increase with an impressive 2.6 percent May job gain, seasonally adjusted. Finance & insurance (FIRE), government, services, and transportation (TCPU) also reported growth, ranging from 0.3 to 0.7 percent. Mining, manufacturing, and trade employment were the only industries not experiencing May employment gains larger than usual.

On an actual basis (not seasonally adjusted), construction added 2,200 workers to its payroll, with special trade contractors reporting the majority of the hiring. Services added 1,600 positions during the month, largely in business, health, and engineering & management services. The trade industry was up by 1,500 jobs, and government added 1,100 employees, evenly split between federal and local governments. FIRE, TCPU, manufacturing, and mining hired additional workers ranging from 300 to 100.

Over the year, total nonagricultural employment grew by 29,700 jobs or 4.7 percent. All major industry groups contributed to the healthy gain, most of them at rates exceeding four percent. Construction continues to lead all major industries in rate of growth by hiring 5,400 additional workers equating to a 15.3 percent annual growth rate. Almost all of the annual construction gains were by general building contractors and special trade contractors. Next in line was mining with growth of 1,100 or 7.1 percent, and oil & gas extraction provided most of the increase in the industry. Employers in finance, insurance & real estate hired 1,500 additional workers over the year for 5.5 percent growth. Services added 8,700 jobs for 5.2 percent annual growth. Educational and social services, membership organizations, and engineering & management services were particularly strong. Manufacturing grew by 1,700 positions for 4.1 percent annual growth, afforded by strength in electronic equipment and other nondurable goods subsectors. Trade is up 6,300 for annual growth of 4.3 percent. Retail trade was much stronger than wholesale. Eating & drinking places and general merchandise stores fueled retail trade's strong showing.

Transportation & public utilities added 1,000 jobs for 3.4 percent growth. Lastly, government added 4,000 jobs to its payroll for 2.5 percent growth over the year. All of the government gains were in state and local government, which includes state supported universities and public schools.

Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties)
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer Survey Based)

Total nonfarm payroll employment in the Albuquerque area rose by 3,400 jobs in May on a seasonally adjusted basis, according to preliminary estimates. Every industrial division recorded a seasonally adjusted increase. Retail trade and services together accounted for one-half of the total advance; and construction, manufacturing, and transportation & public utilities also logged strong performances.

On a not seasonally adjusted basis, total nonfarm employment rose by 4,900 jobs in May. Trade was the largest gainer among industrial divisions, adding 1,700 jobs; almost one-half of this figure was contributed by eating & drinking places, but nearly every subsector of trade showed some increase. Close behind trade was services, which added 1,400 jobs over the month. The windup of the income tax preparation season caused the decrease in personal services, but every other component of services showed an increase. Within the all other services category, amusement & recreation services was the leading job gainer, as springtime outdoor activities returned to normal seasonal staffing levels. Manufacturing was dominated by new hiring in the electronic & other electric equipment sector. Led by special trade contractors, construction recorded another strong month, as Albuquerque's building boom continued unabated. Trucking firms fueled the expansion in the transportation sector. Government employment decreased less than usual for May; the decline was primarily in education and was partially offset by new federal hiring.

Albuquerque's nonfarm job total now stands at 300,900, an increase of 13,200 compared to May 1993. Services and trade together account for more than one-half of the year to year expansion. Construction also contributes strongly, leading all other industrial divisions with a percentage gain of 17 percent compared to a year ago. Over the year increases are comparatively smaller yet still impressive in manufacturing, finance, insurance, & real estate, and government. Transportation & public utilities has apparently recovered from last year's downsizing in the public utility sector and no longer shows a year to year job deficit. Below the division level, the largest year over year increases are seen in special trade contractors, electronic & other electric equipment, business services, eating & drinking places, and engineering & management services.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
Seasonally Adjusted

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM MAY 1994	REVISED APR 1994	CHANGE FROM APR
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	651,500	649,700	1,800
MINING	16,600	16,800	-200
CONSTRUCTION	40,000	39,000	1,000
MANUFACTURING	43,700	44,000	-300
DURABLE GOODS	29,200	29,500	-300
NONDURABLE GOODS	14,500	14,500	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	30,100	30,000	100
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	152,900	153,400	-500
WHOLESALE TRADE	26,800	26,500	300
RETAIL TRADE	126,100	126,900	-800
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	29,100	28,900	200
SERVICES	176,200	175,500	700
GOVERNMENT	162,900	162,100	800

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties)	PRELIM MAY 1994	REVISED APR 1994	CHANGE FROM APR
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	300,000	296,600	3,400
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	20,000	19,600	400
MANUFACTURING	27,600	27,200	400
DURABLE GOODS	20,900	20,600	300
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,700	6,600	100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,800	12,400	400
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	72,300	71,300	1,000
WHOLESALE TRADE	15,600	15,400	200
RETAIL TRADE	56,700	55,900	800
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	16,100	15,900	200
SERVICES	91,600	90,700	900
GOVERNMENT	59,600	59,500	100

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th of the month.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
Not Seasonally Adjusted

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM MAY 1994	REVISED APR 1994	REVISED MAY 1993	MAY CHANGE FROM: APR 1994	MAY 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	**655,700**	**648,600**	**626,000**	**7,100**	**29,700**
GOODS PRODUCING	100,600	98,200	92,400	2,400	8,200
SERVICE PRODUCING	555,100	550,400	533,600	4,700	21,500
MINING	**16,500**	**16,400**	**15,400**	**100**	**1,100**
Metal Mining	1,800	1,800	1,600	0	200
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,300	4,200	4,100	100	200
Oil & Gas Extraction	10,400	10,400	9,700	0	700
CONSTRUCTION	**40,600**	**38,400**	**35,200**	**2,200**	**5,400**
MANUFACTURING	**43,300**	**43,400**	**41,600**	**100**	**1,700**
DURABLE GOODS	29,200	29,200	28,300	0	900
Lumber & Wood Products	2,000	2,100	2,100	-100	-100
Machinery(except electric)	2,600	2,600	2,500	0	100
Elec & Electronic Equip	8,200	8,000	7,300	200	900
Transportation Equipment	3,400	3,600	3,800	-200	-400
Other Durable Goods	13,000	12,900	12,600	100	400
NONDURABLE GOODS	14,300	14,200	13,500	100	800
Food & Kindred Products	4,000	4,000	3,800	0	200
Textile & Apparel	2,900	2,800	2,800	100	100
Other Nondurable Goods	7,400	7,400	6,900	0	500
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**30,100**	**29,900**	**29,100**	**200**	**1,000**
TRANSPORTATION	16,500	16,300	15,500	200	1,000
Railroad Transportation	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
Trucking & Warehousing	7,700	7,600	7,400	100	300
Other Transportation	7,300	7,200	6,600	100	700
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,600	13,600	13,600	0	0
Communication	5,600	5,600	5,800	0	-200
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	8,000	8,000	7,800	0	200
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**153,200**	**151,700**	**146,900**	**1,500**	**6,300**
WHOLESALE TRADE	26,700	26,300	25,500	400	1,200
Durable Goods	15,300	15,000	14,800	300	500
Nondurable Goods	11,400	11,300	10,700	100	700
RETAIL TRADE	126,500	125,400	121,400	1,100	5,100
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	5,300	5,200	5,000	100	300
General Merchandise Stores	14,100	14,400	13,200	-300	900
Food Stores	16,200	16,200	15,800	0	400
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	15,900	15,700	15,500	200	400
Apparel & Accessories	5,100	5,000	5,000	100	100
Furniture & Furnishing	5,300	5,400	5,000	-100	300
Eating & Drinking Places	49,500	48,700	47,100	800	2,400
Miscellaneous Retail	15,100	14,800	14,800	300	300
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**29,000**	**28,700**	**27,500**	**300**	**1,500**
Depository Institutions	10,300	10,300	10,200	0	100
Insurance Carriers	5,000	5,000	4,800	0	200
Insurance Agents	3,200	3,200	3,100	0	100
Real Estate	6,700	6,600	6,200	100	500
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	3,800	3,600	3,200	200	600
SERVICES	**176,200**	**174,600**	**167,500**	**1,600**	**8,700**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	13,000	12,900	12,800	100	200
Personal Services	6,000	6,200	5,800	-200	200
Business Services	25,900	24,900	25,100	1,000	800
Health Services	43,600	43,200	41,600	400	2,000
Legal Services	4,800	4,800	4,800	0	0
Educational Services	8,000	7,900	7,200	100	800
Social Services	14,600	14,800	13,400	-200	1,200
Membership Organizations	12,400	12,200	11,500	200	900
Engineering & Management Services	28,200	27,800	26,400	400	1,800
Other Services	19,700	19,900	18,900	-200	800
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**166,600**	**165,500**	**162,600**	**1,100**	**4,000**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	31,800	31,200	31,900	600	-100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	134,800	134,300	130,700	500	4,100
State Government 2/	60,100	60,700	58,500	-600	1,600
Universities	27,600	28,300	26,500	-700	1,100
Local Government	74,700	73,600	72,200	1,100	2,500
Schools	46,300	45,700	44,600	600	1,700

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
Not Seasonally Adjusted

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO, SANDOVAL, & VALENCIA COUNTIES)	PRELIM MAY 1994	REVISED APR 1994	REVISED MAY 1993	MAY CHANGE FROM: APR 1994	MAY 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	**300,900**	**296,000**	**287,700**	**4,900**	**13,200**
GOODS PRODUCING	47,700	46,300	43,400	1,400	4,300
SERVICE PRODUCING	253,200	249,700	244,300	3,500	8,900
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**20,200**	**19,400**	**17,300**	**800**	**2,900**
MANUFACTURING	**27,500**	**26,900**	**26,100**	**600**	**1,400**
Durable Goods	20,800	20,400	19,800	400	1,000
Nondurable Goods	6,700	6,500	6,300	200	400
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**12,800**	**12,400**	**12,800**	**400**	**0**
Transportation	7,700	7,400	7,700	300	0
Communication & Public Utilities	5,100	5,000	5,100	100	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**72,400**	**70,700**	**69,100**	**1,700**	**3,300**
WHOLESALE TRADE	15,600	15,300	14,900	300	700
Durable Goods	9,600	9,400	9,300	200	300
Nondurable Goods	6,000	5,900	5,600	100	400
RETAIL TRADE	56,800	55,400	54,200	1,400	2,600
General Merchandise Stores	5,800	5,700	5,400	100	400
Food Stores	6,500	6,400	6,100	100	400
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	6,300	6,200	5,800	100	500
Eating & Drinking Places	22,800	22,000	21,800	800	1,000
Other Retail Trade	15,400	15,100	15,100	300	300
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**16,100**	**15,900**	**15,300**	**200**	**800**
Depository Institutions	4,700	4,600	4,500	100	200
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	5,500	5,500	5,200	0	300
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,900	5,800	5,600	100	300
SERVICES	**92,000**	**90,600**	**88,500**	**1,400**	**3,500**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	4,100	4,000	4,100	100	0
Personal Services	2,700	3,000	2,900	−300	−200
Business Services	17,100	16,800	16,000	300	1,100
Health Services	20,700	20,400	20,300	300	400
Social Services	6,500	6,300	5,900	200	600
Membership Organizations	3,900	3,900	3,800	0	100
Engineering & Management Services	19,800	19,600	18,900	200	900
Other Services	17,200	16,600	16,600	600	600
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**59,900**	**60,100**	**58,600**	**−200**	**1,300**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	14,800	14,500	14,900	300	−100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	45,100	45,600	43,700	−500	1,400
State Government 2/	17,700	18,100	17,100	−400	600
Local Government	27,400	27,500	26,600	−100	800

1/ Estimates include all full−time and part−time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
Not Seasonally Adjusted

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM MAY 1994	REVISED APR 1994	REVISED MAY 1993	MAY CHANGE FROM APR 1994	MAY CHANGE FROM MAY 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	47,400	47,050	46,300	350	1,100
GOODS PRODUCING	5,050	4,950	5,100	100	-50
SERVICE PRODUCING	42,350	42,100	41,200	250	1,150
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2,700	2,600	2,700	100	0
MANUFACTURING	2,350	2,350	2,400	0	-50
Durable Goods	750	750	800	0	-50
Nondurable Goods	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,700	1,700	1,650	0	50
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	10,100	9,950	9,650	150	450
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,100	1,000	0	100
RETAIL TRADE	9,000	8,850	8,650	150	350
General Merchandise Stores	1,200	1,200	1,150	0	50
Food Stores	1,200	1,150	1,200	50	0
Other Retail Trade	6,600	6,500	6,300	100	300
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,950	1,950	1,900	0	50
SERVICES	9,900	9,900	9,400	0	500
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	18,700	18,600	18,600	100	100
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	3,700	3,700	3,900	0	-200
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	15,000	14,900	14,700	100	300
State Government	7,900	7,900	7,800	0	100
Local Government	7,100	7,000	6,900	100	200

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM MAY 1994	REVISED APR 1994	REVISED MAY 1993	MAY CHANGE FROM APR 1994	MAY CHANGE FROM MAY 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	68,200	67,250	66,500	950	1,700
GOODS PRODUCING	5,550	5,400	5,400	150	150
SERVICE PRODUCING	62,650	61,850	61,100	800	1,550
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	3,400	3,300	3,300	100	100
MANUFACTURING	2,150	2,100	2,100	50	50
Durable Goods	1,300	1,300	1,250	0	50
Nondurable Goods	850	800	850	50	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,150	1,150	1,100	0	50
Transportation	650	650	600	0	50
Communication & Public Utilities	500	500	500	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	14,350	14,050	13,900	300	450
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,300	1,250	1,150	50	150
RETAIL TRADE	13,050	12,800	12,750	250	300
General Merchandise Stores	1,050	1,100	1,050	-50	0
Eating & Drinking Places	5,400	5,200	5,300	200	100
Other Retail Trade	6,600	6,500	6,400	100	200
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	3,000	2,900	2,700	100	300
SERVICES	19,800	19,500	18,700	300	1,100
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,600	2,400	2,500	200	100
Health Services	4,600	4,600	4,600	0	0
Other Services	12,600	12,500	11,600	100	1,000
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	24,350	24,250	24,700	100	-350
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,750	1,650	1,700	100	50
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	22,600	22,600	23,000	0	-400
State Government 3/	17,700	17,700	18,100	0	-400
Local Government	4,900	4,900	4,900	0	0

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 100.

2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAY 1994	APR 1994	MAY 1993	MAY 1994	APR 1994	MAY 1993	MAY 1994	APR 1994	MAY 1993
MINING	$626.26	$630.48	$589.05	43.4	44.4	42.5	14.43	14.20	13.86
CONSTRUCTION	$466.80	$486.26	$466.76	38.9	41.0	40.1	12.00	11.86	11.64
MANUFACTURING	$399.19	$411.31	$396.88	40.2	41.8	41.0	9.93	9.84	9.68
Durable Goods	$427.03	$436.96	$425.18	40.4	42.3	41.2	10.57	10.33	10.32
Nondurable Goods	$336.31	$351.54	$338.22	39.8	40.5	40.7	8.45	8.68	8.31
COMMUNICATIONS	$595.31	$587.08	$651.29	39.9	38.7	42.1	14.92	15.17	15.47
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	$711.76	$717.84	$687.93	42.8	43.4	44.7	16.63	16.54	15.39
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$226.69	$223.87	$232.26	32.2	30.5	31.6	7.04	7.34	7.35
Wholesale Trade	$349.48	$357.50	$357.37	37.7	38.4	39.1	9.27	9.31	9.14
Retail Trade	$203.11	$197.39	$207.39	31.2	28.9	30.1	6.51	6.83	6.89
BANKING	$309.14	$278.10	$264.65	40.2	36.4	37.7	7.69	7.64	7.02

ALBUQUERQUE MSA	MAY 1994	APR 1994	MAY 1993	MAY 1994	APR 1994	MAY 1993	MAY 1994	APR 1994	MAY 1993
MANUFACTURING	$428.40	$427.99	$425.59	40.8	40.8	41.4	10.50	10.49	10.28
Durable Goods	$470.79	$468.53	$463.94	41.7	41.5	42.1	11.29	11.29	11.02
Nondurable Goods	$309.85	$312.73	$326.33	38.3	38.8	39.7	8.09	8.06	8.22

NOTE: Estimates include all full–time and part–time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self–employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767–6970.

Index Base Year 1982–84 = 100

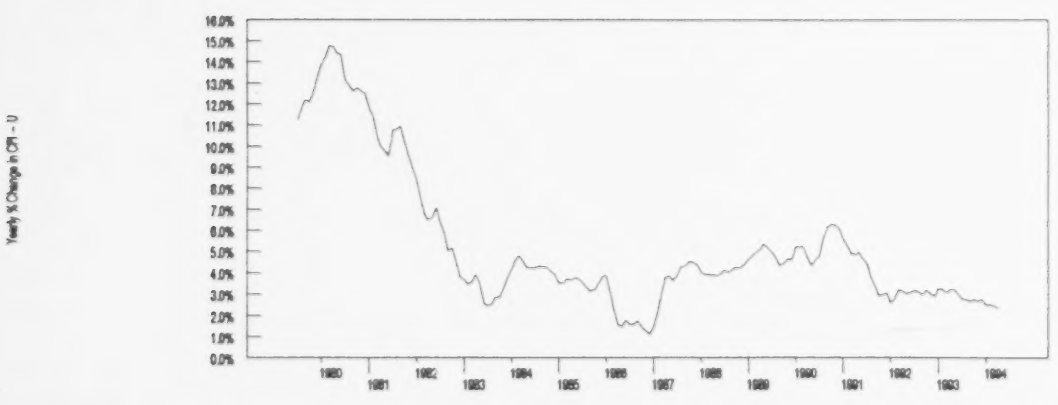
	May 1994	April 1994	May 1993	PERCENT CHANGE Apr '94–May '94	PERCENT CHANGE May '93–May '94
CPI–U	147.5	147.4	144.2	0.1%	2.3%
CPI–W	144.9	144.7	141.9	0.1%	2.1%

**CPI–U – All Urban Consumers *CPI–W – Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers*

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

INFLATION RATE (U.S. Average)

(Twelve Month % Change in CPI – U)



May Nonagricultural Employment Growth Rate by State (highest to lowest)

Year to Year change

STATE	PREL. 1994 RANKING	MAY 1994 RATE
NEVADA	1	7.1%
UTAH	2	6.2%
IDAHO	3	5.5%
WEST VIRGINIA	4	4.9%
GEORGIA	5	4.8%
NEW MEXICO	**6**	**4.7%**
ARIZONA	7	3.9%
FLORIDA	8	3.4%
COLORADO	9	3.1%
SOUTH DAKOTA	9	3.1%
VIRGINIA	9	3.1%
MASSACHUSETTS	12	3.0%
TENNESSEE	12	3.0%
TEXAS	12	3.0%
MISSOURI	15	2.9%
OREGON	16	2.8%
NORTH CAROLINA	16	2.8%
MISSISSIPPI	16	2.8%
MICHIGAN	19	2.7%
MINNESOTA	20	2.6%
IOWA	21	2.4%
UNITED STATES		**2.3%**
ARKANSAS	22	2.3%
INDIANA	22	2.3%
NORTH DAKOTA	24	2.1%
ALASKA	24	2.1%
KANSAS	24	2.1%
DELAWARE	27	2.0%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	27	2.0%
MONTANA	29	1.8%
WISCONSIN	29	1.8%
OKLAHOMA	31	1.7%
LOUISIANA	31	1.7%
NEW JERSEY	33	1.6%
WASHINGTON	34	1.5%
ILLINOIS	34	1.5%
SOUTH CAROLINA	34	1.5%
WYOMING	37	1.4%
RHODE ISLAND	38	1.3%
ALABAMA	39	1.2%
KENTUCKY	40	1.1%
MAINE	40	1.1%
NEBRASKA	40	1.1%
PENNSYLVANIA	43	1.0%
VERMONT	43	1.0%
NEW YORK	45	0.8%
MARYLAND	45	0.8%
OHIO	47	0.7%
CONNECTICUT	48	0.3%
CALIFORNIA	49	−0.5%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	50	−1.3%
HAWAII	51	−2.1%

STATE	REVISED 1993 RANKING	MAY 1993 RATE
UTAH	1	4.8%
IDAHO	2	4.6%
COLORADO	3	4.2%
MISSISSIPPI	3	4.2%
NEW MEXICO	**5**	**4.1%**
FLORIDA	6	3.9%
NEVADA	6	3.9%
TENNESSEE	8	3.8%
NORTH CAROLINA	8	3.8%
GEORGIA	10	3.6%
NORTH DAKOTA	11	3.3%
ARIZONA	12	3.2%
SOUTH CAROLINA	13	2.9%
SOUTH DAKOTA	13	2.9%
VERMONT	15	2.8%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	16	2.7%
TEXAS	17	2.6%
MONTANA	17	2.6%
ARKANSAS	17	2.6%
OREGON	17	2.6%
MINNESOTA	21	2.5%
ALABAMA	22	2.4%
VIRGINIA	22	2.4%
MISSOURI	24	2.3%
WISCONSIN	25	2.1%
MAINE	26	1.8%
IOWA	26	1.8%
DELAWARE	28	1.7%
UNITED STATES		**1.7%**
ILLINOIS	28	1.7%
NEBRASKA	28	1.7%
OKLAHOMA	31	1.6%
KANSAS	31	1.6%
WYOMING	33	1.4%
MICHIGAN	33	1.4%
MASSACHUSETTS	33	1.4%
KENTUCKY	36	1.3%
NEW JERSEY	37	1.2%
ALASKA	37	1.2%
WASHINGTON	37	1.2%
OHIO	40	1.0%
LOUISIANA	41	0.9%
MARYLAND	41	0.9%
INDIANA	43	0.8%
PENNSYLVANIA	43	0.8%
RHODE ISLAND	45	0.7%
WEST VIRGINIA	46	0.4%
CONNECTICUT	47	0.2%
NEW YORK	48	0.1%
HAWAII	49	−0.1%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	50	−0.8%
CALIFORNIA	51	−1.4%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

National Labor Update from the U.S Bureau of Labor Statistics
May 1994

The U.S. Employment Situation - May Overview

On June 3, 1994, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its monthly "Employment Situation" release that the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell four tenths of a point to 6.0 percent in May, after dropping a tenth of a point to 6.4 percent in April. The unemployment rate for adult men fell four tenths of a point to 5.2 percent, for adult women the rate was down two tenths of a point to 5.4 percent, while the rate for those aged 16-19 of both sexes was 18.3 percent (down by one and six tenths of a percentage point). The May rate for Blacks was down by three tenths of a point to 11.5 percent. The rate for Hispanics was down one and three tenths percentage point to 9.5 percent. The rate for Whites was also down, by four tenths of a point to 5.2 percent.

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment was up by 534,000 in May to 122.872 million, after rising by 301,000 last month, and the employment-population ratio was up by two tenths of a point to 62.5 percent. The employment-to-population ratio is eight tenths of a percentage point higher than in May of last year. The civilian labor force (now at 130.774 million) has risen 2.699 million or 2.1 percent over last May, while the labor force participation rate (66.5 percent) was down one tenth of a point over the month, and up two tenths of a point since last May.

Duration of Unemployment

The median duration of unemployment was 9.2 weeks in May (this measure has increased by nine tenths of a week since May 1993). 2.801 million (or 35.6 percent of the total) unemployed workers had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer in May 1994, compared to 3.046 million and 34.6 percent in May 1993. The proportion of the unemployed who had lost their last job or completed a temporary job was 45.4 percent in May, down from 53.8 percent in May 1993. Job losers totaled 3.531 million in May 1994, as compared to 796 thousand job leavers. Persons re-entering the labor force (2.838 million) and new entrants (609,000) constitute the remainder of the unemployed. Reentrants decreased by 397,000 over the month.

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)

The number of discouraged workers - persons who report that they want to work but have not looked for jobs because they believed that none were available - totaled 436 thousand in May of 1994, a decrease of 64,000 from the previous month.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment increased in May, by 191,000 jobs to 112.847 million, following a revised March to April increase of 358,000. Nonfarm jobs have increased by 2,562,000 or by 2.3 percent since last May, with most of the increase occurring in the service-producing sector. The goods-producing industries gained 8,000 jobs over the month and 218,000 jobs over the year. The service-producing industries gained 183,000 jobs over the month, with increases in all sectors except finance, insurance & real estate and government. Government was down by 3,000 jobs over the month and up by 181,000 over the year.

Range of Unemployment Measures

Job losers and persons completing temporary jobs moved as a proportion of the labor force moved up one tenth of a point to 2.7 percent of the labor force in May. Job leavers were up unchanged at six tenths of a percent (0.6 percent) of the civilian labor force, while unemployed persons 25 years of age and older dropped three tenths of a point to 4.7 percent of the civilian labor force.

Multiple Jobholders

There were 7,316,000 persons in the labor force who had more than one job in May, or 5.9 percent of the civilian labor force. Of the total of multiple job holders, 4,117,000 had a primary full time job and a secondary part time job, 1,744,000 had part time primary and secondary jobs and 223,000 had full time primary and secondary jobs, while 1,187,000 had variable hours on one job. Six percent of men in the labor force were multiple jobholders, while 5.9 percent of the women were multiple jobholders.

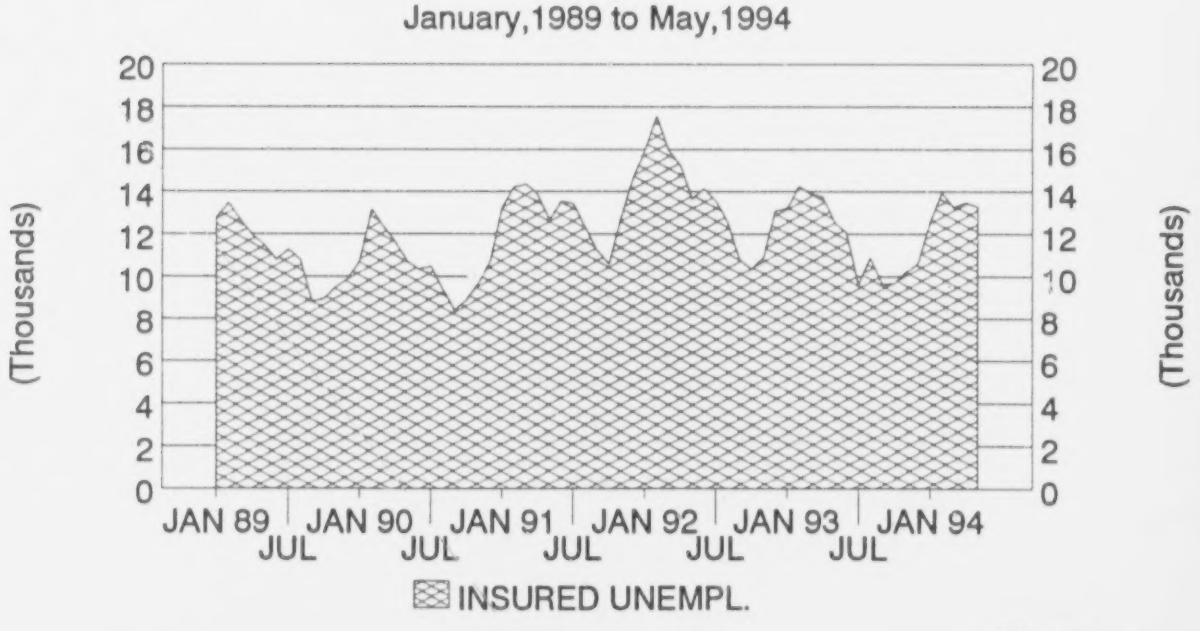
New Mexico
Unemployment Insurance
Unemployment Compensation Regular Program
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	May 1994	April 1994	May 1993	CHANGE FROM: Apr.'94	May '93
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	5,029	4,897	4,339	132	690
Continued Claims	51,417	52,688	50,122	−1,271	1,295
# Insured Unemployed *	13,315	13,489	12,560	−174	755
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.3	2.4	2.3		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	2,072	2,173	1,944	−101	128
Final Payments	856	754	871	102	−15
Weeks Compensated	40,747	41,480	38,106	−733	2,641
Net Benefit Payments	$5,811,706	$5,853,033	$5,426,093	−$41,327	$385,613
Average Weekly Check	$142.63	$141.10	$142.39	$1.53	$0.24

** Reflects residents filing an intrastate continued claim and residents filing a continued claim against another state during the week which includes the 12th of the month.*

New claims for unemployment insurance rose 132 or 2.7 percent over the month, in contrast to decreases seen in the same period during the two previous years. Over the year, initial claims were up 690 for a 15.9 percent increase. The number of insured unemployed per week fell 174 or −1.3 percent from the prior month and over the year insured unemployment was up 755 (or 6%). The insured unemployment rate dropped to 2.3 percent from April, mostly due to growth in covered employment. Benefit payments for May totaled $5.81 million, down $41,327 from April and up $385,613 from May, 1993. The average weekly check increased $1.53 from April to stand at $142.63.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT



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New Mexico Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Labor Service Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information from the above sources

Statewide:

According to an item in the **New Mexico Business News**, fifteen communities in New Mexico, including Albuquerque, are in the process of applying for federal money to establish "enterprise communities". If two of the communities are selected, New Mexico would probably be considered to be doing well. According to federal legislation, only 100 enterprise communities were to be designated nationwide. An approved enterprise community will be eligible for up to $2.95 million in federal funding. According to federal guidelines, proposed communities should have above-average unemployment and below-average household incomes.

The May 1994 issue of General Fund Report of the **New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration (DFA)**, covering developments through March 1994, states that New Mexico General Fund revenues for March 1994 were $228.9 million, with a year-to-date total of $1.765 billion, 13.9 percent higher than the total for the first nine months of the previous fiscal year. According to the General Fund Report, this growth exceeds the latest DFA revenue forecast for FY 94 of about 12 percent. Severance tax revenues have grown 14.6 percent over the same period in the previous fiscal year, and are consistent with the most recent revenue forecast. Gross receipts tax revenues grew 6.7 percent on a year-to-date basis, compared to projected fiscal year growth of 7.5 percent. Net personal income tax revenues for the 1994 fiscal year to date were $322.2 million for growth of 19 percent.

The **Monthly Statistical Report** published by the New Mexico Human Services Department is the primary data source on anti-poverty programs administered by the state of New Mexico. The latest issue of the report, dated June 1994, provides summaries of human services program activity through April 1994. The number of Food Stamp cases in New Mexico decreased by 1,535 during the month of April 1994, and the Food Stamp caseload is now 1,396 or 1.6 percent higher than one year ago. The food stamp caseload had increased by 197 in February 1994 and by 1,930 in March. The number of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) cases decreased by 27 during the month of April 1994. New Mexico has 2,420 more AFDC cases than at this time last year, a 7.7 percent increase. The number of AFDC-Unemployed Parent cases increased from 1,783 in January to 1,822 in February, to 1,858 in March, before falling to 1,806 in April. The AFDC caseload growth rate was 0.6 percent in December, 0.8 percent in January, 0.3 percent in February, rising to 1.1 percent in March and falling to -0.1 percent in April. The number of General Assistance (GA) cases in New Mexico increased by 49 during the month of March and by 41 cases in April. New Mexico has 267 more GA cases than at this time last year, a 19.3 percent increase.

According to an article in the May issue of **New Mexico Magazine**, the New Mexico dairy industry has experienced explosive growth over the past decade. The New Mexico Department of Agriculture recently reported that, while there were 58,000 dairy cows in New Mexico in 1987, there were 139,000 cows in January 1994. Chaves County has the most dairy cows, more than 50,000, and Dona Ana County has the second most, with about 30,000 cows. Other counties on the state's east side are also experiencing rapid growth. New Mexico's 1992 milk production was 2.2 billion pounds, worth $269 million, making dairy the state's second largest agricultural industry (beef production ranks first).

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

According to an article in the June 21 Albuquerque Journal, the Albuquerque City Council has voted to amend its industrial revenue bond agreement with **Sumitomo Sitix Silicon Inc.** to allow Sumitomo to open a second plant in north Albuquerque that will employ up to 75 workers. The plant will repair and reclaim damaged silicon wafers. That plant will be in addition to a Sumitomo plant under construction that will manufacture silicon wafers.

Motorola completed the latest addition to its Albuquerque plant in early June, and has announced plans to begin construction later this summer on yet another expansion. The electronic parts factory, which now employs about 2,200 people, will add between 300 and 400 more jobs over the next 12 months. The new hires will add about $8 million to the company's current payroll of about $48 million. Workers at the plant make ceramic components for cellular phones, pagers and other electronic communication devices, and are paid between $7 and $10 per hour. Most of the new positions will be for skilled assembly line workers. The new 47,000-square-foot building is the first phase of an 80,000-square-foot expansion announced by Motorola last June.

Borders Books and Music opened in Winrock Center in early June. The 24,000-square-foot store employs 41 booksellers.

Half of the employees were hired in Albuquerque, while half transferred from other Borders stores.

The median price of an existing single-family home was $99,519 in Albuquerque in April, according to the Board of Realtors. The price was 3 percent more than the median of $96,606 in April 1993. Median price means that half the homes sold during the month cost less and half cost more. The number of homes sold was 581, an 11.3 increase over the 522 sold in April 1993. The interest rate on mortgages was 8.17 percent in April, up from 7.9 percent for the same month in 1993.

Western Warehouse plans a summer opening for its new 10,000-square-foot store in the Plaza at Paseo shopping center on Albuquerque's west side. The store will replace an existing Western Warehouse store in the Alameda West shopping center. Western Warehouse also plans to open a new $1.5 million, 12,000-square-foot store in Albuquerque's Old Town area next spring. The Old Town store will employ about 30 people.

The **Cottonwood Mall** on Albuquerque's west side will begin initial site work in December 1994. The $150 million regional shopping center would be anchored by at least five major stores: Dillard's, Foley's, Mervyn's, Montgomery Ward, and J.C. Penney.

Roswell Area, Chaves County:

Hastings, a bookseller that closed its Roswell Mall outlet in April, will open a 21,000-square-foot store in the Wilshire Shopping Center. The store will hire between 35 and 50 employees, mostly part-time, according to a company spokesman.

Clovis Area, Curry County:

The U.S. Air Force is once again considering mothballing F-111 fighter bombers at Cannon Air Force Base, as reported in the June 9 issue of the Albuquerque Journal. The Air Force budget request for the years 1996-2001 recommends retiring the aging aircraft to save on high maintenance costs. The effect on employment at Cannon was not specified. A similar Air Force proposal last year called for replacing the aircraft with a squadron of F-16 fighters, with a loss of 700 to 1,000 persons to Cannon's workforce. The Air Force's fleet of 80 F-111's is based at Cannon, near Clovis in eastern New Mexico. The base is home to more than 5,200 military personnel, making it a mainstay of the Clovis-area economy.

Las Cruces Area, Doña Ana County:

In a May 27 article, the **Las Cruces Sun News** reports that Manpower Inc.'s Employer Outlook Survey for the third quarter foresees little improvement in the slow-paced Las Cruces hiring scene this summer. Plans to recruit more workers were reported by ten percent of the employers surveyed, while three percent expect to carry a smaller staff. The remainder expect their work force to remain at the current level. The best summer job prospects are in construction and trade, while education related employers expect cutbacks and other industries will remain stable.

The U.S. House of Representatives gave its final approval to the Military Construction Appropriations package for fiscal year 1995, which includes $43.9 million for projects in New Mexico. Projects include $1.39 million to construct a weapons test range at the Naval Ordnance Missile Test Station at White Sands Missile Range.

New Mexico State University has been awarded a $101,997 U.S. Department of Education grant. NMSU will use the grant for a program to train personnel for education of handicapped children.

The **Gadsden Independent School District** has received $5,000 from an Environmental Education Grant under the National Environmental Education Act. Teachers in the District will be trained to use high school students to teach fifth graders about water quality issues in the Gadsden area.

According to an article in the **New Mexico Stockman**, Gov. Bruce King has signed legislation that provides more than $1.3 million to help fund the construction of a Center for Sustainable Development at New Mexico State University's College of Agriculture and Home Economics. The funding includes $340,000 in severance tax revenues and $1 million in general obligation bonds. The bond funding must be approved by state voters in the November general election.

Las Cruces' West Mesa Industrial Park will be the home of a cheese plant operated by **F & A Dairy Products**, which is based in Dressler, Wisconsin. The plant is expected to produce 120,000 pounds of cheese a day. City officials have issued $8 million in industrial revenue bonds to help F & A build the plant, which is expected to create 25 new jobs.

Carlsbad Area, Eddy County:

The U.S. House of Representatives Armed Services Committee has recommended a 10 percent cut in the 1995 budget request for the **Waste Isolation Pilot Plant** near Carlsbad. The committee consulted a Department of Energy study that recommended staff cuts at WIPP. WIPP is not expected to receive nuclear wastes until 1998 or 1999.

Eddy Potash Co. will lay off 105 employees - one third of its workforce - due to poor conditions in the potash market. Potash is used to make fertilizer. The market for standard potash, a major component in half the company's product

mix, has disappeared because of an oversupply, according to company a spokesman.

Silver City Area, Grant County:

Blake's Lota Burger is building a new restaurant in Silver City. Blake's own construction company, **Celco Investments**, will build the new restaurant, which is scheduled for completion in mid-July. The company also plans to build a new restaurant in Deming.

Hobbs Area, Lea County:

Southwestern Public Service Co., an electric utility serving southeastern New Mexico, is seeking a rate decrease averaging 2.9 percent per customer, according to an item in the New Mexico Business News. Texas-based SPS has filed for the rate decrease - its third since 1986 - with the New Mexico Public Utility Commission. Typical residential customers will see a 2.16 percent decrease in their bills. The decrease for small businesses will average 3.53 percent. Large industrial customers will average a 3.13 percent decrease.

Lovington Area, Lea County:

The **Lea County Cheese Co.** is the new name of a cheese company relocating its plant from Veblen, South Dakota to Lovington. The plant is expected to process about 20,000 pounds of cheese a day initially. After two or three months, production will increase to 40,000 pounds a day. Lea County Cheese Co.'s plant is expected to create 18 new jobs.

Ruidoso Area, Lincoln County:

According to an article in the April issue of the **New Mexico Business Journal**, four years of strong economic growth have energized the village of Ruidoso and much of Lincoln County. Real estate sales soared to nearly $80 million for 1993. Sales tax distribution hit $4.7 million in 1992, showing a full $1 million increase over 1988. Residential building permits are booming, accounting for most of the increase in total permits from February 1993 to February 1994. Taxable property value neared $100 million in the village of Ruidoso, with another $36 million in valuation around the village.

Los Alamos Area, Los Alamos County:

The U.S. House of Representatives Appropriations Committee has recommended increased federal funding for the Los Alamos Meson Physics Facility. The committee has proposed $37 million in federal funding for the physics facility in the 1995 fiscal year, an increase of $6 million from current funding.

Española Area, Rio Arriba County:

The **US Department of Education** has granted $350,879 to the Eight Northern Indian Pueblos Council to fund the "Talent Search Program". The council's Talent Search Program encourages disadvantaged students to enter college. The eight pueblos of San Juan, Santa Clara, San Ildefonso, Taos, Nambe, Pojoaque, Tesuque, and Picuris will benefit from the grant.

Truth or Consequences Area, Sierra County:

The **Sierra County Sentinel** reported in late May that the Sierra County Commission has adopted a resolution supporting the Alta Gold Company's redevelopment of the Copper Flat Mining project near Hillsboro. A representative of the Sierra County Economic Development Organization said that reopening the mine would have an annual payroll of about $3 million. The basic operation will employ about 150 employees. The company anticipates 12 to 14 years of operation, based on the quality and quantity of the ore mass and profitability considerations.

Farmington Area, San Juan County:

Twenty-one workers from the **Arizona Public Service Four Corners Power Plant** near Shiprock were laid off in late May, according to an article in the Farmington Daily Times. Thirty-five of an additional 66 jobs scheduled for elimination will be kept in the organization to complete re-engineering work previously performed by contractors. Those workers will be released over the next few years as they complete their jobs. The Arizona Public Service plant work force has been reduced twice before - in 1988 and 1990. The current reduction drops the number of employees from 681 to 615.

The value of construction projects in the Farmington area dropped slightly during the first four months of 1994 compared to the same period one year ago. The city's building inspection office said that the value of building permits was $9,796,716 from January through April. A year ago, the total value for the four months was $9,827,631. In addition 559 permits were issued during the four months this year, compared to 535 permits during the same period in 1993.

Santa Fe Area, Santa Fe County:

The occupancy rate for Santa Fe hotels and motels surveyed by the **Rocky Mountain Lodging Report** dropped to 75.2 percent in April compared to 79.5 percent the same month in 1993.

NEW MEXICO OCCUPATIONAL JOB NEEDS

RECENT JOB SHORTAGES/SURPLUSES 1/

STATEWIDE SUMMARY:

SHORTAGES	MAJOR SURPLUSES
COOK	CASHIER
ELECTRICIAN	CLERK, GENERAL
LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE	CONSTRUCTION WKR, UNSKILLED
REGISTERED NURSE	LABORER
TRUCK DRIVER	SALES CLERK
	SECRETARY

STATEWIDE SHORTAGES IN EDUCATION & HEALTH:

EDUCATION	HEALTH
BILINGUAL TEACHER	CERTIFIED NURSING ASSISTANT
EDUCATIONAL DIAGNOSTICIAN	CRITICAL CARE NURSE
SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGIST	HOME HEALTH AIDE
SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER	LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE
THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)	NURSE PRACTITIONER
	PHYSICIAN
	PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT
	REGISTERED NURSE
	THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
CARDIOVASCULAR TECHNOLOGIST	ACCOUNTANT
CARPENTER	CLERK, GENERAL
CORRECTIONAL OFFICER	ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN
ECOCARDIOGRAPHER	LABORER
ELECTRICIAN	LAWYER
ENGINEER (CHEM., ELEC., MECH.)	MANAGER, ALL INDUSTRIES
FAST FOOD WORKER	RECEPTIONIST
HOME HEALTH CARE AIDE	SECRETARY
MEDICAL TRANSCRIBER	TEACHER (ELEMENTARY, HOME EC., SOC.STUDIES)
MOTEL CLEANER	
PHARMACIST	
PRODUCTION WORKER (MFG.-TEMP.)	
RADIOGRAPHER	
SPEECH & LANGUAGE PATHOLOGIST	
TEACHER (BILINGUAL, MATH & SCIENCE, READING, SPECIAL ED.)	
THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL & PHYSICAL)	
TRUCK DRIVER	

SANTA FE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
AUTOBODY REPAIR	ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
BOOKKEEPER, COMPUTER	CASHIER
FAST FOOD WORKER	CLERK, GENERAL
GLASS INSTALLER, AUTOMOTIVE	CONSTRUCTION WORKER, UNSKILLED
HEAVY EQUIPMENT OPERATOR	FRONT DESK CLERK
HOUSEKEEPER	MANAGER, RETAIL SALES
LIVE-IN COMPANION	RECEPTIONIST
SECURITY GUARD	SALES CLERK

LAS CRUCES MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC	CANNERY WORKER
CARPENTER, ROUGH	CASHIER
ELECTRICIAN	COUNTER ATTENDANT
LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE	SALES CLERK
PLUMBER	SECRETARY
REGISTERED NURSE	

NM DEPT OF LABOR SERVICE CENTERS 2/

TOP 10 JOB OPENINGS	TOP 10 APPLICANTS
MATERIAL HANDLER	CONSTRUCTION WORKER II
CONSTRUCTION WORKER II	CONSTRUCTION WORKER I
CONSTRUCTION WORKER I	CLERK, GENERAL
CLERK, GENERAL	CASHIER-CHECKER
YARD WORKER	SECRETARY
LANDSCAPE SPECIALIST	CARPENTER
CLEANER, COMMERCIAL OR INSTI.	CASHIER II
KITCHEN HELPER	OPERATING ENGINEER
MAINTENANCE REPAIRER, BLDG.	TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY
SECURITY GUARD	RECEPTIONIST

PROJECTED LONG TERM NEEDS, 1988-2000: 3/

FASTEST GROWING OCCUP.	OCCUP. W/MOST OPENINGS
HOME HEALTH AIDE	SALESPERSON, RETAIL
PARALEGAL	WAITER & WAITRESS
MEDICAL ASSISTANT	FOOD COUNTER WORKER
MEDICAL SECRETARY	CASHIER
PHYSICAL THERAPIST	GENERAL MANAGER & TOP EXEC.
CANNERY WORKER (seasonal)	SECRETARY
TRAVEL AGENT	JANITOR & CLEANERS, EXC. MAID
PHYSICAL THERAPY ASSISTANT	GENERAL OFFICE CLERK
SURGICAL TECHNICIAN	REGISTERED NURSE
PLASTIC MOLDING, CASTING OP.	TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY

1/ Based on monthly reports by NM Dept. of Labor Service Centers and semi-annual survey of major Albuquerque employers and professional organizations. For current information by area contact the Area Labor Service Centers listed on the last page, or call the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis at 841-8645.

2/ Applicants registering and employers listing job openings with Labor Service Centers.

3/ Source: "New Mexico Occupational Outlook 2000," NMDOL, September 1991.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THE NEW MEXICO LABOR MARKET REVIEW

A: CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, and UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Conceptually, persons in the civilian labor force are counted where they reside. These estimates are derived monthly; the reference period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. This week is referred to as the "survey week."

Labor Force

The term "labor force" refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as employed or unemployed. The civilian labor force is the total labor force (as defined above), excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force. Civilian Labor Force = Employed + Unemployed.

Employed (Persons by place of residence)

Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job.

Unemployed

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week but who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off, or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian force. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate removes routine fluctuations from the estimate of unemployment.

B. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Jobs by place of work)

This monthly employment-by-industry series refers to the number of persons on individual employer payrolls during the reference period each month. The reference period for all employers, except federal government, is the pay period which includes the twelfth of the month. For federal government establishments, the reference period used is the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent federal workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

This data excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteers or family workers, domestic workers in individual households and the Armed Forces. (Civilian military jobs are counted). Also omitted are employees on leave without pay or on strike for the entire reference period.

It is important to note that this data series differs from the total employment estimates described in Section A.- Civilian Labor Force, Employed, Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, because the nonagricultural wage and salary series is based on a job by place of work concept while the total employment series is based on an employed person by place of residence concept.

C. ADDITIONAL TERMINOLOGY

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

There are approximately 300 designated MSAs in the U. S., and New Mexico contains three: The Albuquerque MSA (Bernalulo County), the Las Cruces MSA (Dona Ana County) and the Santa Fe MSA (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties).

An MSA is a statistical standard designated and defined by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS). MSA's are designated so that governmental agencies will use a common geographical classification in the production of data on metropolitan areas in the nation. The general concept of an MSA is one of a large population nucleus, together with any adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

Quadrants

In order to improve the overview of state employment conditions given on the front page of the Review, the state has been divided into geographic quadrants which exclude the three Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1) The northeast quadrant includes Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Taos, Torrance and Union counties; 2) The southeast quadrant includes Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Otero, and Roosevelt counties; 3) The southwest quadrant includes Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia counties; 4) The northwest quadrant includes Cibola, McKinley, Sandoval, and San Juan counties.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population, 16 years of age or older.

Estimate

An approximate figure arrived at following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations, is an estimate. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or improved techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an Analyst because important information is as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates. Revised Estimates are developed using data or new techniques. Revision may not significantly change previously issued figures.

Benchmark

Estimates are normally based on a sample or less than complete preliminary information. Revision of initial data based upon reasonably complete information is called a "Benchmark".

Goods-producing Sector

The "Goods-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes the construction, manufacturing and mining industries.

Services-producing Sector

The "Services-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes: transportation & public utilities, trade, finance, insurance & real estate, services and government.

New Mexico Department of Labor
Labor Service Center Directory

OFFICE	DIRECTOR	PHONE #	STREET ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP
ALAMOGORDO	EDDIE BEAGLES	437-9210	901 ALASKA AVENUE	ALAMOGORDO	88310
ALBUQUERQUE	LOUIE TAPIA	841-9300	501 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
CASUAL LABOR	JOE PURDY	841-8996	700 COPPER	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
DIAL-A-TEEN	VENA GORDON	247-3691	807 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87102
CARLSBAD	BENNY INMAN	887-1174	323 S. HALAGUENO	CARLSBAD	88220
ARTESIA SATELLITE OFFICE		748-1303	704 W. MAIN	ARTESIA	88210
CLOVIS	BOBBY ANN DICTSON	762-4571	1601 SUTTER PLACE	CLOVIS	88101
PORTALES SATELLITE OFFICE		356-8576	1100 COMMUNITY WAY	PORTALES	88130
ESPANOLA	PAULINE ANTOINE	753-2285	ONATE STREET	ESPANOLA	87532
FARMINGTON	ROBERT M. MC GEE	327-6126	600 W. ARRINGTON STREET	FARMINGTON	87401
GALLUP	LAURA LEE LINEBERRY	863-3884	814 S. SECOND STREET	GALLUP	87301
GRANTS	HELEN DAYAN	287-9441	221 W. SANTA FE AVENUE	GRANTS	87020
HOBBS	VICTORINA GARCIA	393-5188	204 W. PARK	HOBBS	88240
LAS CRUCES	ASCENSION LOPEZ	524-6250	226 S. ALAMEDA	LAS CRUCES	88001
LAS VEGAS	FELIX MONTANO	425-6451	833 GRAND AVENUE	LAS VEGAS	87701
RATON	TED ORTIZ	445-2784	201 S. SECOND STREET	RATON	87740
RIO WEST	BILL CALDERON	891-1911	4020 PEGGY SE	RIO RANCHO	87124
ROSWELL	GARRY ENOX	624-6040	108 E. BLAND	ROSWELL	88201
SANTA FE	PAT PADILLA	827-7434	301 W. DE VARGAS	SANTA FE	87501
SILVER CITY	JOYCE HAMMACK	538-3737	410 W. BROADWAY	SILVER CITY	88062
DEMING SATELLITE OFFICE		546-0192	109 EAST PINE STREET	DEMING	88030
SOCORRO	DANNY TRUJILLO	835-0067	109 FAULKNER	SOCORRO	87801
TAOS	JOHNNY PACHECO	758-4219	PASEO DEL CANON	TAOS	87571
TUCUMCARI	RAY ARAGON (acting)	461-2734	119 S. SECOND	TUCUMCARI	88401

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The humpback flute player Kokopelli displayed on the cover of the *New Mexico Labor Market Review* is found throughout prehistoric cultures in the Southwest. Kokopelli's symbolism varies from a fertility image, to a rain priest, to a hunting magician. In his hump he carries seeds of plants and flowers and with the music of his flute creates warmth for their germination as he scatters them.

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New Mexico Labor Market Review is a monthly publication dealing with the economy of the state.

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